

therefrom; to be exercised in such particular cases only as the General Assembly shall expressly provide for. While I am satisfied that there is no organization in the State, having for its object resistance to the laws and constituted authorities, yet prudence would suggest that the General Assembly should authorize the Governor to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus* "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," or when, from serious local disturbance, the due course of law may be obstructed. I would also recommend the passage of an act, providing that when a party is charged with crime in any county, and it should appear upon proper sworn testimony that justice will not be done the State upon the trial of said party in the county wherein the crime was alleged to have been committed, that then the State shall be entitled to a change of venue to the nearest adjacent county wherein justice can be done both to the State and the accused. It should also be provided that the county from which such change of venue is had on behalf of the State shall be required to pay the whole costs of the same.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

I invite your attention to Article 13 of the Constitution providing for the organization of the militia of this State. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, I trust that the General Assembly will take action upon this important subject at an early day. I am assured that the quota of arms to which the State may be entitled, according to the number of her organized militia, will be promptly furnished by the War Department, upon the transmission of the proper requisition. I respectfully request that the Governor may be authorized to make requisition for one-half of those arms, in the pattern of Springfield rifle, in general use in the United States Army, and for the other half in the improved breech-loading Springfield rifle, now being altered at the United States Arsenal, from the new pattern of muzzle loaders. I suggest that the General Assembly shall designate by law the depositories for those arms.

As soon as the militia shall be organized and equipped, the military forces of the United States, now in the State, pursuant to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, may, with propriety, be dispensed with. Although that force has been of great value in extending needed protection to the people, yet the continued presence of the military is a reproach to a Republican State. Our government must rest upon obedience to law, and upon that willing support the citizen should give to the institutions that protect him.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The several military commanders have issued general and special orders during the existence of the Provisional Government of the State, which I recommend that you will declare of binding force until repealed or rendered inoperative by acts of the General Assembly. The orders referred to relate to the collection of debts, the stay of proceedings in the courts in certain cases, and the relations of landlords and tenants, &c. It will prevent great disturbance and inconvenience to many of our citizens if the operation of those orders is continued until they can be substituted by the necessary laws. Indeed, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided more than once that military orders, issued pursuant to an act of Congress, for the government of any domain acquired by conquest, continue in force *per se* as law, until formally repealed by the regularly organized civil government. The decisions to which I refer, are found in 21st Howard, page 276, case of *Eugene Leitensdorfer and Joab Houghton*, plaintiffs in error vs. *James J. Webb*; and the case of *Cross vs. Harrison*, 21st Howard, page 66. The former of these two cases was brought up by writ of error from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, the latter came up by writ of error from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and action was brought to recover back dues paid at the port of San Francisco, California, upon the demand of an officer of the army, who was acting as collector of that port under military order. In both cases the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Executive authority of the United States properly established a Provisional Government, which ordained laws and instituted a judicial system; all of which continued in force after the termination of the war, and until modified by the direct legislation of Congress, or by the Territorial Government established by its authority.

Although the case of South Carolina is not identical with that of New Mexico or the Territory of California, yet the same principle of expediency would appear to be involved in all, and the same wise policy requires the maintenance of many existing military orders to bridge over the transition period that must intervene between the cessation of the military government and the enactment by the General Assembly of the statutes necessary for the regular administration of the State in its various departments.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

In view of the impoverished condition of the treasury, and the necessity for the most rigid economy, in order to maintain the credit of the State, I recommend that the salaries of all State officers shall be placed at such a figure as will secure to them only a reasonable compensation for the discharge of their several duties. In fixing these salaries, due allowance may properly be made for the difference between the gold rates at which they were formerly paid and the present market value of the currency; and as the officers were created for the benefit of the public, and not for the emolument of particular individuals, those who hold them may well be content with a fair compensation for the service they may render to the State.

I further recommend that you provide by law for the appointment by the Governor of a private Secretary, at such a salary as will secure the necessary clerical skill and intelligence for the proper discharge of all the duties of such office.

CONCLUSION.

Our gratitude is due to the Giver of all good for the bright promises of an abundant harvest now visible throughout the State. Permit me to express the hope that in all your deliberations the spirit of harmony and mutual forbearance, so necessary to the dignity of a legislative body,

may be carefully preserved, and that our new State, through your wisdom and prudence, may inscribe upon the opening pages of its history, a record unswayed by the petty warfare of local interests, and that every member of your body will bear in mind that he owes not merely a duty to the particular locality that he represents, but that the whole State of South Carolina now calls upon him for the unselfish service of his head and heart.—Let us hope that the era of good feeling may soon return to the entire people of the State, and that they will soon regard themselves not simply as the inhabitants of an isolated section, but as citizens of a great nation, whose ships may float in safety upon every sea, and whose flag is the respected symbol of power and liberty in every land.

I trust, gentlemen, that the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe may sustain and direct you in the arduous duties that lie before you, that all your acts may inure to the common good of our whole people.

ROBERT K. SCOTT,
Governor of South Carolina.

Military Rule about to be Ended.

The following order has been issued from military headquarters. It is the valedictory of the Military Government of South Carolina:

HD. QRS. SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13, 1868. }
General Orders No. 136.

In view of the approaching termination of the military authority derived from and exercised by virtue of the Act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the Acts supplementary thereto, which laws are about to become inoperative by reason of the fulfillment of the conditions and limitations prescribed by the provisions thereof: And the State of South Carolina having by its Legislature ratified the constitutional amendment known as article Fourteen, the following instructions are promulgated for the information and guidance of the officers of this command serving in the said State:

1. Upon the issue of the proclamation of the President of the United States, prescribed by Section 3 of the Act of June 25, 1863, announcing the ratification of the said constitutional amendment, the commanding Officers of Posts in said State will cease to exercise any and all authority conferred under said Reconstruction Acts of Congress, except so far as necessary for the inauguration of the new State Government and to close up unfinished business.

2. The terms of office and all official functions of Registrars, Inspectors, Managers or Judges of Election, Military Commissioners, or other military agents in South Carolina, appointed under the authority of the reconstruction laws of the United States, will end at the date of the proclamation of the President, referred to in the preceding section, and all such officers or agents will, without delay, forward to these headquarters any books or records relating to their official duties that may be in their possession. They will also transmit a list of the property purchased with public funds, and exhibit the disposition made of it.

3. The Provost Courts now existing in South Carolina are abolished, and the records will be transmitted without delay to these Headquarters.

4. The tenure of all appointees to civil office in the State of South Carolina under the authority of the reconstruction laws of the United States, will terminate when their successors, elected or appointed under the Constitution and laws of the said State, shall be duly qualified.

5. All citizens who, at the date of the proclamation above referred to, may be in the custody of the military authorities, and held for trial for acts in violation of military orders issued under the authority of the said laws, will be discharged from custody, and the military prosecution discontinued.

6. At the same time all prisoners (citizens) held by military authority for trial, whether in confinement or on bail, for crimes or offenses cognizable under the laws of the provisional government of said State, will be turned over to the custody of the proper civil authorities; and all bonds, undertakings, deposits or other security for appearance of persons charged with crimes or offenses as above, taken by military authority in this District, in pursuance of the provisions of General Orders No. 105, series 1867, from these Headquarters, will be turned over to the Attorney-General of the State, with authority to enforce the same.

The Judge Advocate of the District will communicate to the Attorney-General of the State the history of each case so transferred, together with the dispositions or other evidence or information upon which the parties accused have been arrested and held for trial. In like manner, the Provost Marshal-General will transfer to the Attorney-General all dispositions, complaints or other information on file in his office in relation to persons accused who have avoided arrest or have escaped from confinement.

7. All prisoners (citizens) who, when the address Act of March 2, 1867, becomes inoperative under the conditions and limitations prescribed by the fifth section thereof, may be in confinement or custody by virtue of the final judgment and sentence of a Military Commission or other military tribunal authorized by the said laws, will be continued in the said custody until entitled to discharge by expiration of sentence, or until their cases are otherwise disposed of by proper authority. Upon a writ of *Habeas Corpus* or other process issued from a Court of the United States in the case of any prisoner so held, the writ will be promptly responded to, and the officer in making his return will set forth the material facts of the case. If such writ be issued from a State Court, the officer having the custody of any prisoner will make a respectful return to the writ, setting forth the fact that the prisoner is held by virtue of the final judgment and sentence of a Court of competent jurisdiction, held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and that the jurisdiction is exclusively in the Court of the United States.

The division between United States and State jurisdiction is not always distinctly marked; but officers will be guided in their action by the principles laid down

by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Ableman versus Booth* (21 Howard Reports, 506.)

8. At all forts, arsenals, light-houses, custom houses and other public establishments, whether held by original cession or by capture and occupation, the jurisdiction will be held to be in the United States, regulated in the former case by the terms of the cession, and in the latter exclusive, until otherwise directed by law or other proper authority. Commanding officers are required to see that such places are not allowed to become asylums for criminals, and that no persons not in the service of the United States are allowed to establish themselves within the limits of any ceded or reserved jurisdiction.

9. So much of the provisions of any orders issued from the Headquarters of any Department, District, Sub-District or Military Post in South Carolina as reserves certain jurisdiction over the sea islands of said State, embraced in the operation of Special Field Orders No. 15, from the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi, dated January 16, 1865, is revoked, except as to questions of title arising under the provisions of the laws of the United States of June 16, 1866, the jurisdiction of which is in the Courts of the United States, and except also as to the reservations specified in Section 8 of this order. The Commanding Officer at Hilton Head will cause the boundaries of the Government reservations at Hilton Head, Bay Point, and Land's End to be surveyed and distinctly marked.

10. The canvass returns, poll lists and ballots for the several elections held in said State, under the authority of the laws of the United States, will as soon as practicable be arranged and inventoried according to the several election districts, securely packed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, at Columbia, for deposit and safekeeping.

11. Authenticated copies for the registration in each County of the said State will be prepared as soon as possible, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

12. Authenticated copies of all General and Special Orders, regulations and instructions issued by the District Commander, or by Post Commanders, under authority duly delegated, will be prepared; one set to be deposited in the office of the Governor of the said State, and the other in the office of the Secretary of State.

13. Authenticated copies of all decisions affecting rights of property will be prepared and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

14. Commanders of Posts in said State will immediately transmit to District Headquarters all records, correspondence, &c., that relate to the duties performed by them under the reconstruction laws—retaining only the military records.

By command of Brovet Major-General
ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CANIARC, Aid-de-Camp,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Nominations Accepted.

SPEECHES OF SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting at Tammany Hall on Friday night, the nominations being formally tendered by General Morgan, of Ohio, Governor Seymour spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have communicated to me the action of the Democratic National Convention. [Cheers.] I have no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body has shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. [Cheers.] But I have been caught up by the whelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. [Load cheers.] You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that convention, I am familiar with their scope and import, and as one of its members I am a party to their terms: they are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering; and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed, in public or private life. [Cheers.] I congratulate you, and all conservative men, who seek to restore order, peace, prosperity, and good government to our land, upon the evidences everywhere shown, that we are to triumph at the next election. [Prolonged cheering.] Those who are politic opposed to us flattered themselves there would be discord in our councils: they mistook the uncertainties of our views as to the best methods of carrying out our purposes for difference of opinion with regard to those purposes. They mistook an intense anxiety to do no act which should not be wise and judicious for a spirit of discord, and during the lengthened proceedings and earnest discussions of the Convention there has prevailed an entire harmony of intercourse, a patient forbearance, and a self-sacrificing spirit, which are the sure tokens of a coming victory. Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, my wishes for your future welfare and happiness. [Cheers.] In a few days I will answer the communication you have just handed me by letter, as is the customary form. [Tremendous and long continued cheering.]

MAJOR GENERAL FRANCIS P. BLAIR JR., ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

General Blair, after the tumultuous applause which greeted him had subsided, said: Mr. Chairman—I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination. [Great cheering.] With feelings of profound gratitude, and, sir, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have already conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic Convention. I accept the nomination with the conviction that your nomination for the Presidency is one which will carry us to a certain victory. [Applause.] And because I believe that the nomination is the most proper nomination

that could be made by the Democratic party. [Applause.] The contest which we wage is for the restoration of constitutional government. [Cheers.]—and it is proper that we should make this contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintenance of constitutional government. [Applause.] We are to make the contest for the restoration of those great principles of government which belong to our race. [Great applause.] And, my fellow citizens, it is most proper that we should select for our leader a man not from military life, but one who has devoted himself to civil pursuits; who has given himself to the study and the understanding of the Constitution and its maintenance with all the force of reason and judgment. [Applause.]

My fellow citizens, I have said that the contest before us was one for the restoration of our government; it is also one for the restoration of our race. [Applause, long continued.] It is to prevent the people of our race from being exiled from their homes—[cheers]—exiled from the government which they formed and created for themselves and for their children, and to prevent them from being driven out of the country or trodden under foot by an inferior and semi-barbarous race. [Applause.] In this country we shall have the sympathy of every man who is worthy to belong to the white race. [Applause.] What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights and honors and dignity of their country such men as Lee and Johnson? What civilized country on earth would fail to do honor to those who, fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by gallantry in that service? [Applause.] In that contest for which they are sought to be disfranchised and to be exiled from their homes—in that contest they have proved themselves worthy to be our peers. [Applause.] My fellow citizens, it is not my purpose to make any long address—[cries of "go on!"]—but simply to express my gratitude for the great and distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me.

A voice—"You are worthy of it."
General Blair—And from my heart, to reiterate the words of thanks that fell from my lips when I arose.

(Renewed cheering, during which Gen. Blair retired.)

Plain Truths.

We copy the following editorial from the *South Carolina Baptist*, published at this place:

Soon after the emancipation of slavery, the colored membership of the Baptist church at this place withdrew from the church, and organized themselves into a separate and independent body. Through the kindness of some of our citizens they found no difficulty in getting a comfortable house, which they have used as a church and school room to this time. About the time of the organization of the colored church, two of their number were ordained to the work of the ministry and took charge of the church, we believe, at first jointly. This arrangement, however, continued only a short time before disputes and difficulties arose. In the meantime, others were brought forward under these colored preachers, and inducted into the ministerial office by every head-of-plan, until really we have no idea of the number who preach under some authority or other. The difficulties that arose between the ministry and between some portions of the church, and the ministers, became so great that a committee of white members was called to set in judgment on the matter and effect an adjustment of the difficulty. This committee, we believe, effected no settlement further than a recommendation that the whole matter be dismissed, and that the church proceed to elect a white minister as pastor. The church accepted the report, and selected a venerable old brother who had had many years experience in preaching to the colored people, and for a short time appeared satisfied with the arrangement which had been made. Indications of restlessness and dissatisfaction, however, were soon apparent, and continued to increase until this good brother, who had sacrificed so much to serve them as pastor, found it expedient to retire before the expiration of the year. Soon after his retirement the same difficulties again arose, and have continued with more or less excitement until the present. On last Sabbath the conduct of many of these colored people was not only unbecoming, but absolutely outrageous at the house of God. They were not satisfied with quarrelling, but actually came to blows, drawing weapons, &c., at the church. The difficulty was not with one or two, but a general row, in which men and women promiscuously joined. All sorts of restraint and every sense of respect was disregarded, and the whole affair was one riotous scene.

The history of this party shows conclusively that the colored people when left to themselves are incompetent to govern their own organizations, either religious or otherwise. It also serves to show how folly and madness of professed Northern Christians who undertake to elevate and improve the negro by directing the operations through these channels.

We of the South are most deeply interested in the improvement of the negro, but any man with two grains of common sense and one spark of common honesty, if he knows anything of the negro at all, knows full well that he is incapable of self government. Yet the reins of authority are placed in their hands and Northern men who profess to be Christians insist that it is right. Will Northern professors of religion ever know and confess the facts as they really exist in the South.

New Advertisements.

Keese & McCully,

DEALERS IN

HEAVY DRY GOODS,

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Anderson C. H., S. C.

April 15, 1868

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CHEAP CASH STORE!!

EVERY DEPARTMENT IN OUR "CHEAP CASH STORE" IS BEING DAILY REPLENISHED BY

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Heavy Dry Goods. Boots and Shoes,
Fancy Goods and Notions, Men and Boys' Hats,
Ladies' Hats & Bonnets, Groceries and Hardware,
Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Iron and Nails,
&c., &c., &c. Crockery Ware.
15,000 lbs. Country Cured Bacon, and 1,000 lbs. good Leaf Lard.

JUST RECEIVED,

Another supply of Leno and Chene Jasper Dress Goods,
New Calicoes, Brilliants, Marseilles and Jaconets,
Beautiful Dress Goods of all kinds, in the greatest profusion,
A large variety of Trimmings and Trimming Ribbon,
Corsets and Hoop Skirts.

All are invited to call and examine. Our Stock is suited to the wants of every one, (as we study to please, both in style and price,) is unsurpassed in variety, and should be examined by every one before purchasing elsewhere. We buy at the lowest cash prices, and sell upon the same terms.

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Press Forward and Stand your Ground.

SHARPE & FANT,

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BEFORE enumerating any of the articles kept by them, they would state that they have the

Largest Stock, Best Selected, and most Varied Assortment,
AND LIST, THOUGH NOT LEAST,

The Cheapest Stock brought to Anderson in many Years.

IN THE DRESS GOODS LINE,

CALICOES, WHITE GOODS,
MUSLINS, SHIRTINGS, bleac'd & brown,
FIGURED POPLINS, BED TICKING,
MOZAMBIQUES, HOOP SKIRTS,
LENO'S CRAPE MORETS, BONNETS, HATS,
BERAGES, and a nice lot of TRIMMINGS, for
Other Dress Goods. Dresses and Bonnets.

IN THE SHOE LINE WE CAN'T BE UNDERSOLD!

Boots, pegged and sewed. Men's Shoes, of every description, Ladies' Shoes, Boots, Balmorals, Slippers and Gaiters. Give us a call, Ladies, we can give you a nice fit, and the prices are certain to please.

A Complete Stock of Men and Boys' Hats, from 50 cts. to \$5.00.

A NICE LOT GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A GOOD COAT FOR \$1.50!

And a beautiful lot of CASSIMERES, fancy and plain, JEANS, COTTONADES, LINENS, DRABETA, and several other kinds too numerous to mention.

Gloves, for both sexes, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

HOSIERY, COLLARS AND CUFFS,

And in fact, everything in the Notion line that you can call for or desire.

GROCERIES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, a Complete Stock of Hardware and Crockery.

Almost any article in that line you can find at No. 7.

ALSO, A Splendid Lot of SADDLES and BRIDLES,

And the best and largest lot of TRUNKS, ever brought to Anderson. Come one, come all, and examine our stock before buying. We study to please, both in style of goods and prices.

The above Goods will be sold for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. We are always in the market to purchase Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Cotton, or anything else produced in this region.

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PLANTER'S GOODS, Such as Kerseys, Longcloths, Plains, Family Linens, Woolens, Brown Shirtings, Satinets, Calicoes, Cassimeres, Gingham, Black Cloths, Osnaburgh, Sheetings, Blankets of all qualities. Terms cash or city acceptance.

Our entire Stock has been marked down, and we are daily receiving new Goods by every steamer, reduced prices.

Wholesale Department, Up Stairs, 287 and 289 King Street. Calicoes, 7 1/2-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-